

# The University Musical Society

of

## The University of Michigan

*Presents*

### EDO FESTIVAL MUSIC AND PANTOMINE

TANEO WAKAYAMA AND COMPANY

TANEO WAKAYAMA	ICHIRO HATTORI	YOSHINARI HAGIWARA
TAKASHI DOKI	KINMATSU NUKUI	SHIRO CHIBA
KENJIRO MARU	YOSHINORI ISHIYAMA	

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1971, AT 8:30  
RACKHAM AUDITORIUM, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

#### P R O G R A M

##### EDO MATSURI BAYASHI (Edo Festival Music)

*Edo Matsuri Bayashi* is festival music from Edo, the name used for Tokyo in the Tokugawa period (1600–1867). *Hayashi* (euphonically changed to *Bayashi* in this case), stands for an ensemble combining drums, flute, and sometimes a gong. The music is characterized by syncopated rhythms and gay melodies. There are usually five movements. The form could be compared to the Baroque dance suites of Western music.

<i>Fue</i> (Flute)	. . . . .	TANEO WAKAYAMA
<i>Shime-daiko</i> (Drum)	. . . . .	KINMATSU NUKUI
<i>Shime-daiko</i> (Drum)	. . . . .	YOSHINARI HAGIWARA
<i>O-daiko</i> (Large Drum)	. . . . .	ICHIRO HATTORI
<i>Atarigane</i> (Gong)	. . . . .	KENJIRO MARU

##### OROCHI TAIJI (The Destroying of an Eight-Headed Giant Snake)

This is a popular story from Japanese mythology often performed at Shinto shrine ceremonies. It relates a tale about Prince Susano who kills an eight-headed giant snake and finds a sacred sword in its body. After this triumph, the Prince marries the Princess Kushinada. The eight-headed giant snake symbolizes evil and the Prince represents the good, so the basic theme of the pantomime reflects not only the stories of gods and goddesses who ruled ancient Japan according to mythology, but also emphasizes the victory over vice in the best religious theatrical tradition.

<i>Princess Kushinada</i>	. . . . .	YOSHINORI ISHIYAMA
<i>Ashinazuchi</i>	. . . . .	YOSHINARI HAGIWARA
<i>Yamata-no-orochoi</i>	. . . . .	SHIRO CHIBA
<i>Susano-no-mikoto</i>	. . . . .	TAKASHI DOKI
<i>Koken</i> (Assistant)	. . . . .	ICHIRO HATTORI

(over)

# Music

<i>Fue</i> (Flute)	. . . . .	KENJIRO MARU
<i>Daibyoshi</i> (Drum)	. . . . .	KINMATSU NUKUI
<i>O-daiko</i> (Large Drum)	. . . . .	TANEO WAKAYAMA

# INTERMISSION

## KOTOBUKI JISHI (The Felicitous Lion)

The mythical lion portrays many different moods from ferociousness to playfulness in this dance. All this action brings on fatigue and the lion falls asleep. A comic character, Toshi, now sneaks on stage and performs a dance. He uses two masks, one on his face and the other on the back of his head, which allows him to dance two characters alternately. The lion eventually wakes up and the dance ends in a lively finale.

<i>Shishigashira</i>	. . . . .	SHIRO CHIBA
<i>Ryōmen</i>	. . . . .	YOSHINORI ISHIYAMA

# Music

<i>Fue</i> (Flute)	. . . . .	KENJIRO MARU
<i>Taiko</i> (Drum)	. . . . .	TANEO WAKAYAMA
<i>Atarigane</i> (Gong)	. . . . .	KINMATSU NUKUI

## KEISHIN AIKOKU (Homage to the Gods and Love for the Homeland)

In this pantomime, Ebisu, the god of wealth, comes with his servants to visit Daikoku, the god of good luck. Ebisu, with his fishing rod, provides food for the party instead of his usual catch of money. During the comic antics which follow, someone hides a *suzu*, a small bell tree traditionally used for the more sacred Shinto dances. Things are righted eventually and Daikoku produces a proper happy ending by swinging his mallet from which, it is believed, good fortune is spread with every blow.

<i>Ebisu</i>	. . . . .	YOSHINORI ISHIYAMA
<i>Daikoku</i>	. . . . .	YOSHINARI HAGIWARA
<i>Jusha</i> (Servant)	. . . . .	TAKASHI DOKI
<i>Jusha</i> (Servant)	. . . . .	SHIRO CHIBA
<i>Kōken</i> (Assistant)	. . . . .	ICHIRO HATTORI

The Taneo Wakayama Company, an intangible cultural treasure from Tokyo, is making its debut in the United States under the auspices of the Performing Arts Program of the Asia Society. This well-known Japanese troupe is carrying on the art of Shinto festival music and pantomime which has been handed down for generations from father to son. The tour of the Taneo Wakayama Company brings such music and drama out of its shrine locations and out of Japan for the first time since its creation.

## EAST ASIAN SERIES

EDO FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND PANTOMIME, from Japan	Friday, October 29
P'ANSORI, music of legends from Korea	Friday, February 25
SHANTUNG TRADITIONAL MUSIC, from China	Friday, April 7